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ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House, Ebbitt House Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchang 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and P street.

If ex-Representative Bynum and the drum-major's wand of the Demo cratic sound-money band in Indiana.

When the Democratic tariff bill which the President would not sign was passed infamous Gorman bill. Now that they mistake the slowly improving conditions as a result of that tariff, they call it the Wilson law.

established a rule requiring aspirants for consulships to submit to a competitive examination to determine who were best qualified. The practice was suspended when he went out of office. No one thought much about it then, but now that Secretary Olney has suggested it, he is credited with being the discov- government of \$62,000,000 worth of gold. erer of the idea.

It reported in Democratic papers that sound-money sentiment is so rapid ly gaining ground in Georgia that the majority in the next Legislature will probably be hostile to the free-silver dogma. In that event, ex-Speaker Crisp will be defeated. If a sound-money Democratic Legislature would put Hoke Smith in the Senate, one would be quite reconciled to see a 16 to 1 unlimited Legislature in Georgia

Colonel Trumbo, of Utah, who led th fight for silver in the late convention of the Republican League, in Cleveland says in an interview that, "as the de monetization of silver brought on th hard times, so it will require remonetization of silver to bring back good times." As the so-called demonetization of silver took place in 1873, and the present hard times began in 1893, there would seem to have been a pretty long interval between cause and effect.

Colonel Dargan, of Sumter, S. C., ar ex-Confederate soldier who won his title a representative of an old family and a man of high character, has become convinced that it is time the colored men in that State should be accorded the same rights as citizens that whites enjoy. He has had the courage to say so in his paper, the Sumter Freeman. Recently he went to Edgefield, the home of Governor Tillman, to advocate this line of action, now that a convention is to be elected to revise the Constitution. He was not permitted to speak, but was mobbed and driven out of town by "the best citizens of the neighborhood." Tillman is the Democratic Altgeld of the

Debs is in prison because he would not obey the order of the court to desist from his efforts to paralyze the railway traffic and stop all the industries of the ntry. He headed an insurrection against the laws of the land-an insurrection which labor leaders at that time refused to join him in maintaining, when he called upon them to do so. The only representative head of labor who attempted to bolster him up was Sovzations will not recognize him and his hibition of adroitness. handful of men. Such being the case, it seems illogical for any one representng labor to come to the support of Debs at the present time, particularly these who stand for a conservatism by Assessor Wolf, a committee of the which he combats.

Between Editor Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, and Senator Stewart, of Nevada, the contest for the cap and della as champions of silver has been pretty even. Howell was ahead when e proved that the period of the country's prosperity was that in which silver was in most general use, and then selected a decade in which silver was not used at all as money. But Senator Stewart took the lead when he declared that the marriages of the country had falled off 40 per cent, because of "the crims of 1873," for which he voted. But Senator Stewart should lead, because he represents and owns silver mines, while it is doubtful if Editor Howell owns so nuch as a dozen shares in a silver-minng company.

The resolutions of the Grace-Fairchild Democracy in New York city advocate system of bank-note issues which would overthrow the national banking system and set up State banks of issue. Such a system would give the redemption banks of New York a control over the best State banks which would be the same as demanding a tribute from the richest of them. State banks of is sue is a part of the Cleveland soundney scheme. Speculators desire such paper money that they may make large ofits, while the Wall street party defree it that its banks may compel all itside banks to pay them premiums for ning their notes. Besides, no ate-bank law can prevent the issue of

ce the law requiring saloons to close of cases much worse than this. There for persons whose chief qualification

on Sunday. There, as in some other ignored so long that the attempt to enforce it is regarded by many as a flagrant invasion of personal rights. Opinlons may differ as to the wisdom or necessity of particular legislation, but here can be no doubt as to the duty of as they find it. If a law is wrong, un wise or unnecessary, let it be repealed or amended, but as long as it remains on the statute books, let it be enforced The obligation of a law cannot b broken or its binding force lessened by electing officers who will wink at its

GOV. MATTHEWS IN NEW YORK.

Governor Matthews has been in much

request by interviewers in New York

The Governor, in turn, seems to have been more than willing to meet those professional gentlemen, who sometimes possess the instinct of the mind reader. Governor Matthews, with Tax Commis sioner Allen as master of ceremonies would make a tour of the South to see the people and make an impression as a presidential candidate. If we mistake not, the tax commissioner was quite enthusiastic over the prospect from a free silver 16 to 1 ratio point of view. That tour seems to have been abandoned. The 16 to 1 ratio, free and unlimited, seems to be in a transition state in the South, judging from the Kentucky episode the past week. The cities of the North At lantic coast are more desirable July resorts than those of the lower Missishas recently come to be the more proper place for a presidential aspirant to get himself before the country and into the more potential Democratic influences. It is the correct thing for a statesman whose aspirations connect him with the presidency to be recognized in an interview printed in Mr. Cleveland's most exclusive organ, the New York Times. For Indiana and Illinois Democratic consumption and the alleged "one-gal-When General Grant was President he out coat and under a broad-brimmed hat; but, when the Democratic statesman goes to New York, good form requires that his interview should be published in the New York Times, the famont syndicate, which has just made

> The interview in the New York Times indicates that Governor Matthews has now experienced a full conversion. It | would be desirable; third, that "with the may have been the atmosphere of New York, but most likely as he rode East- | mercial value of silver half or less than the proceedings of the Democratic con- to the United States to attempt the vention in his native State of Kentucky. At any rate, he talks of "sound money." And, while he suspects that Indiana would go for free silver now, he is inclined to think that before the next Democratic national convention diana will have found its place in the sound-money column." And this was the statesman who demanded the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the Democratic convention last August! What must be the amazement of Tax Commissioner Allen, the unfortunate Jerome Herff, of Peru, and like statesmen of the second and third-class, when they read "sound money" coming from

\$13,125,000 as the profit on a sale to the

the lips of Governor Matthews! Through some inadvertence, the interviewer of the New York Times seems not to have inquired into the motives of Governor Matthews in visiting the East at this time. Indeed, that repre-

in his mind, the Governor remarks: I have noticed paragraphs in the papers to the effect that my visit here is for the purpose of holding interviews with the Eastern wing of the Democracy regarding to the extent of repudiating it. In fact, the possibility of a Western man for the next Democratic presidential nomination, he made a platform for himself on the and that some of my admirers in the East have admitted that I am a presidential pos sibility. So far as the first portion of this statement is concerned, it is utterly devoid of truth. As for the second-well, I have not yet put up my lightning rod. I have no

and timely. Either through stupidity or by the instruction of his superior, the interviewer would have let Governor Matthews pass through New York and an interview without the remotest referaspirations, but, with the adroitness of a trained diplomat, his Excellency triumphs over all obstacles and announces Democratic equation. Even such foes as Lieutenant Governor Nye and editor

AN UNJUST APPRAISAL.

was made in Center township in 1891 best judges of values in the city care- crats probably thought that in reaffirmfully canvassed the appraisals and showed that the valuation was 10 per cent, in excess of a fair cash value. This presentation was not an assumption, but was based upon the sales of property and its rentals. The tax commissioners did not heed the appeal. Furthermore, the board added several Treasury Department summarized the millions more to that overvaluation, and upon that the people of Marion county pay more than one-tenth of all pointments and seven dismissals in the the State taxes.

If the values of realty have improved it is learned that a number of these in Indianapolis since 1891, it is an exception to most cities. Some business properties may have held their own, but | tific bureau, and while Professor Menresidence properties have not. Houses which rented for \$50 a month have been vacant at \$40. Most houses which rented for \$30 in 1891 are rented now for less than \$25. It is a matter well known that scores of vacant lots have been advertised for sale for 20 per cent. less than appraisal without purchasers. It is well known that most of the lots which have been built upon the past year, and there has been extensive by filling it with Democratic incompe-

building, were sold much below the appraisal of Assessor Wolf in 1891. In view of these facts, one would assume that if there was to be any change in the valuation of realty it should be to decrease rather than to increase. Such. however, is not the fact. The bulk of realty in the city has been advanced. | the Secretary or Mr. Logan Carliele resome of it from 20 to 40 per cent. One piece of property which the holder was situation exactly. The result is that old amply able to retain, and would have and experienced employes in the office retained, he has sold within a few months for \$24,500 which cost him a year New York city is having a new experi- or two before \$25,000. This piece of tent to perform the technical duties of property is appraised by the assessor at the position, have been reduced in pay \$26,000. There are scores and hundreds or removed altogether to make place

are hundreds of pieces of property which the owners would be glad to se for 10 to 20 per cent. below the present appraisal. Yet, with a general appraisal above the selling value, the realty of It is the Kentucky kind. this city has been advanced for the purposes of taxation, while upon the basis of the revenue it could earn as rentals the valuation of 1891 should be reduced 15 or 20 per cent. It is hoped the county and State equalization boards will give this matter the attention it deserves.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

It is characteristic of American poli tics that important public questions are discussed by the people in their individual and primary capacities, at the home on the farm, in the shop, and in loca meetings, societies and clubs. It is wel that it is so, for, as all public questions in this country must, in the last resort be settled by the people, it is desirable that they should be thoroughly dis cussed with a view of reaching right conclusions. The local and what migh be called the home discussion of public questions is a very important part of any campaign of education. The press is, of course, the great vehicle of infor mation to and communication among the people, but the facts thus conveyed are not digested, assimilated and molded into public opinion until they have passed through the process of individual and local discussion.

The silver question is now passing through this stage of agitation. It was made the subject of discussion at the last meeting of the Farmers' Club of sippi and Georgia. Moreover, New York | Decatur county, and the Greensburg Review says the meeting excited much interest and attracted an unusual attendance. The leading paper, by Mr. Charles Kemble, presented the subject in a way that showed he had given it careful and intelligent consideration, and that his conclusions were free from prejudice, passion or partisanship. The speaker outlined his treatment of the subject in three questions: First, is it possible to maintain a bimetallic standard? Second, the United States to do so at the ratio other nations? After a careful review of the situation, in which the historical and financial aspects of the question were discussed with intelligence and vorite newspaper of the Morgan-Bel- candor, the speaker answered the foregoing questions by declaring his belief, be established that would make the maintenance of a double standard possible; second, that, if practicable, that present ratio of 16 to 1 and the comward he had time to read the reports of | half that of gold, it would be disastrous double standard without the co-operation of other nations, and would not be practicable to maintain." The argu ments by which these conclusions were maintained were not those of a theorist or partisan, but of an intelligent man, who had sense enough to reason his way through a question, and who was actuated by a sincere desire to reach a right conclusion. It is a hopeful sign when the farmers' clubs take up the silver question and discuss it in the light of history, reason and facts. The Journal has no fears as to the outcome of this kind of a campaign of education.

MADE HIS OWN PLATFORM.

The Kentucky Democratic convention qualification, the principles and policy platform of 1892," and followed this decsentative of the Cleveland organ had laration with a strong indorsement of not mentioned the presidency to our the administration. The financial plant executive, but, as showing what may be of the Democratic platform of 1892 which was reaffirmed, was so vague and meaningless that Mr. Cleveland, in his letter of acceptance, qualified it almost money question. Among other things, he said: "Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the knowledge that the West has any particular power." Again: "In dealing with this candidate for the nomination, or that it has subject no selfish scheme should be al-Now, this is what may be called neat lowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted," What is the free silver coinage movement but a selfish scheme of the mine owners, and what could be more doubtful or dangerous than the experiment which they urge the government to try? Again, ferring to the evils of a deficient money circulation, Mr. Cleveland said: "It should, however, be constantly rememhimself as a presidential quantity in the | bered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal ereign, and the influential labor organi- Jacob P. Dunn can but admire this ex- distress which must follow a discredited currency." These expressions were in the nature of buttresses and supports for the Democratic platform, and were When the appraisement of real estate in effect a declaration that Mr. Cleveland was in advance of his party on the money question. The Kentucky Demoing the national platform of 1892 they were indorsing the President, but they were not. To do that, they should have indorsed his letter of acceptance.

A Washington dispatch in the Sunday Journal concerning changes in the situation by saying: "The Secretary made fifty-two promotions, nineteen apseveral bureaus." From other sources changes were were in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. This is a purely sciendenhall, formerly of this State, was at the head of it, it was one of the most effective scientific bureaus of the government. But, being a self-respecting man, with a scientific reputation to maintain, and with conscientious scruples about the prostitution of offi cial patronage, Professor Mendenhall would not lend himself to Secretary Carlisle's plan for "reorganizing" the office tents, and he was finally forced out. Professor Mendenhall was one of the best known scientists in the United States. His successor is unknown as scientist, but, being entirely subservient to the Carlislean plan of reorganizing the office and willing to do whatever quests, he meets the requirements of the men who may almost be said to have no politics, but who are thoroughly compe

a knowledge of the science of voting the Democratic ticket. This is the kind of civil-service reform that commends it self to Mr. Carlisle and his son Logan.

This morning the Board of Education will give the Grand Army committee a final hearing regarding the objection to the school histories now in use. The re quests of the committee, as set forth in their official statement to the board, are reasonable, and the changes they recom-THE, SILVER QUESTION IN THE | mend are conservative. The most of the school histories are more objectionable than the book used in Indiana, which could be changed without much expense, so that the objections would be removed. There is reason to believe that | their successes have always proven disasthe publishers are disposed to make such changes. At least, they have asked the Grand Army committee to indicate where it would have alterations made The matter is attracting wide attention, and will be considered by the National Encampment at Louisville. If the In diana Board of Education should take steps to secure an impartial history of the war period for its schools, it will have the distinction of being the pioneer in the movement.

The San Francisco Y. M. C. A. is ag grieved. Some weeks ago an apparently authentic report emanated from that Western city to the effect that the Y. M. C. A. statutes. of the place had risen in a body to protest against the wearing of bloomers by women It was said that the association had formally petitioned the city authorities to forbid the wearing of such apparel in the interest of morality and Christianity. The Journal, in common with other Eastern newspapers, where Y. M. C. A. societies are engaged in other work than that of regulating women's clothes, made uncompli mentary remarks concerning this reported action and advised the California young men that they would do more fairs. It appears, according to later accounts, that this is precisely what they were doing, and that the criticisms were unjust. The San Francisco association never "resolved" against bloomers, never discussed the subject, and never asked the City Council to prohibit them. Some bold, ed Christian society before his eyes, deof 16 to 1 without the co-operation of liberately concocted the scheme, wickedly signed the name of the president to a petition of the sort described, and palmed it off on the newspapers. The fraud was soon discovered, but not in time to stop derogatory comment. The Journal gladly retracts what it said, is glad the Y. M. C A. did not make a fool of itself, and glad first, that an international ratio might the San Francisco bloomer girl has not been rudely interfered with.

In March, 1891, the City Council authorized and directed the city attorney to have prepared a complete revision and codificatio of all city ordinances then in force and not inconsistent with the terms and provisions of the city charter. The revision commit- her salary from \$1,700 to \$2,000. tee employed to do the work consisted of Messrs. J. E. McCullough, William L. Taylor and John W. Kern. The result of their The Covent Garden Theater, London, ha "Laws and Ordinances of the City of Indianapolis." It includes the charter and all laws that particularly relate to this city, together with a complete copy of or reference to all city ordinances in force April 1, | force. 1895. The work has been well done. The compilation is complete, admirably arranged an excellent and copious index. The re- ids, and on Sunday with pink roses, vision is published in good form and will having business with the city.

A Washington dispatch says the Secretary of War is about to issue an order which will make every military post of the army a headquarters for recruiting servdeclared that "we reaffirm, without stations are to be abolished. It has been lowlands in the great abundance of windunderstood for some time past that the redeclared by the national Democratic cruiting stations were an expensive feature of army management, and the army is so nearly at its maximum now, only about one thousand more men being needed to close the rolls, that the number can easily be made up by recruiting at regular posts.

During the recent destructive fire in San Francisco, when the water gave out at a critical point, the employes of winery attached a hose to an eighteen-thousand-gallon tank of claret wine and distributed the entire contents over an acre of lumber and dry roofs. Under the circumstances this may have been a good dissame intrinsic value or purchasing position of the wine, but no doubt some persons will think it might have been put to a better use.

During last week the British government had occasion to renew a treasury loan amounting to \$6,000,000. The tenders amounted to \$60,000,000 and the loan was placed at eleven-sixteenths of 1 per cent. interest. This is doubtless the lowest rate of interest ever paid in a regular business transac-

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Waiter. Impatient Patron-Hey! Independent Waiter-See here, friend, ou want to eat hay, go to a livery stable

Eternal Truth. Truth crushed to earth will rise again And feebly hobble o'er the plain And overtake the nimble liar, Who, soon or late, doth burst his tire.

The Lawyer. "How does Briefs make a living? I never hear of him having a case in court?" "He is mostly in real estate."

"Oh. He is a man of deeds, but not Wanted. Give me the man who sings at his work, Whose melody soars with the sun;

Yes, give me the man who sings at

And give me, oh, gimme a gun!

THE INDIANA PRESS. The first day of the Democratic convention at Louisville was opened with pray-er and the second day with corkscrews. -Crawfordsville Journal. If Secretary Carlisle could only run the

national finances as smoothly as he can talk he would be a model Secretary of the Treasury .- Goshen Times. Turple Says, "The only hope of securing free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1 is through the action of the Democratic party." He should have said "the only fear."-Richmond Independent-Telegram. When the Cleveland and anti-Cleveland Democrats begin to tell what they know about each other, as they did at Louis-ville, everything the Republicans have said about them is confirmed.—Greensburg Re-

"Honesty is the best policy" is an maxim, but it may as well have a ne application. There is no better place to apply it than to the money in circulation among the American people.—New Albany Tribune.

About the best trade Uncle Sam ever

made was when he swapped a Democratic

Congress for one that is Republican. pers were made out.—Starke County Re-We do not think Senator Voorhees will repeat his May interview on silver in exactly the same words. We notice in him a

ome Court are in harmony with the new

It is to let the law stand if the intent

Terre Haute Mail. One of the best things done by our brethren of the Democratic press at Maxinkuckee was to resolve to study the financial question. Heretofore they have been too busy expressing opinions to devote time to studying the question.—Muncie Times.

There is nothing the matter with our currency. The restoration of business confidence, which is growing as we approach the time when incompetence is to b swept away, is all that is needed to show the truth of this assertion to all minds. -Rockville American.

At every campaign the Democratic party or a considerable portion of it, with a lot of outside cranks, must unsettle the business of the country, foisting before the eople some visionary, catchy scheme, and trous. The people want to let them verely alone.—Fowler Republican-Era. While Voorhees and Turple are both or

record for free silver, this was only be cause they thought their party was sure to take that position; and they cannot be depended on to lead the silver forces an aggressive contest for control of the party, if there is any likelihood of such a course weakening their chances for reelection.-Richmond Item.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Joseph Jefferson's health is improving. He spends much of his time angling for trou and bass. Governor Morrill believes that the oldfashioned temperance pledge will do more to secure prohibition in Kansas than all

A duck in East Bluehill, Me., was struck by lightning last week and lost one eye and a part of its head, but is now seemingly quite recovered from the stroke and goes around with a wary look in its weather eye. One more vote in the Republican nominating convention of 1864 would have made President of General Green Clay Smith the distinguished Kentuckian, who is now dying. The contest was for the Vice Presidential nomination, and the honor went to Andrew Johnson.

The King of Greece has a pleasant way of spending some of the summer months. good by attending strictly to their own af- He turns farmer, and works as hard as though he was a land laborer. He can plough a field, cut and bind corn; in short, keep a farm going from start to finish, as though it was his livelihood.

Westminster Abbey's external appearance will soon be greatly improved, as the persons holding leases of the houses in Old Palace Yard, which hide the view of Her VII.'s chapel and the Chapter House, have all agreed to give them up. The house wil be torn down this fall and the space covered

Among the treasures of the Austrian make the fortune of a church. They include cross itself, a piece of wood from manger at Bethlehem, fragments of apron worn by the Virgin and a tooth of John the Baptist.

Some months ago a systematic effort was made to boycott Miss Louise Imogen Guiney. postmistress of Auburndale, Mass., and well known writer, presumably she is a Roman Catholic. But the only result thus far of the boycott has been the promotion of Miss Guiney's office from third to second class, resulting in an increase of

Here is a proof of women's superiority over men in a rather unexpected direction work appears in a large volume entitled just installed a woman prompter in place of woman's voice is heard to better advantage by the singers. It isn't that woman's voi stronger, for it isn't, but that it has the 'carying" quality that counts for more than

Otero, the famous dancer, is at present one of the celebrities of Paris. The other with marginal titles to every section, and day she had her carriage decked with orch carriage covered-wheels and all-with dee be found indispensable to lawyers and those pink and white peonies looked well, and the lady inside, with excellent taste, arraved herself in pale grey, with magenta pink ribbons, and wore a rustic green straw hat trimmed with white chiffon rosettes and pink and white roses.

Western Kansas is entirely unlike Holland because of the scarcity, almost absence, of mills, which are becoming so numerous as to fill up the landscape. In the town of Wilson a traveler counted seventy-two windmills in view from the hotel veranda There is an excellent water supply a few feet below the surface in that region, an every man has an individual supply, raised

'Tis true she wears her brother's ties. And dons his tennis blazer, And finds his collars just her size; But she cannot use his razor.

-Kansas City Journal. Years and years he spent at college, Filling up his head with knowledge, Learning Hebrew, Latin, Greek, Growing wiser week by week: But one thing he did not learn— How his daily bread to earn. Now his time he does employ Hunting for a job, poor boy.

-Kansas City Journal MR. M'KEEN'S ATTITUDE.

Terre Haute's Popular · Citizen as to the Senatorship.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 30 .- For se

eral weeks statements have been printed,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

mostly from Indianapolis, about the alleged candidacy of Mr. W. R. McKeen, of this city, for United States Senator in the event of the election of a majority of Republicans in the next Legislature, Mr. McKeen's friends are desirous that should be elected to the office, but he not a candidate in the sense of having formally or informally entered upon canvass for it. A good deal that has been printed has been unwarranted. It has been made to appear that a campaign in his behalf is being managed by Representative George W. Faris, until the impression has gone abroad that the latter is sort of special commissioner of Mr. M Keen. No doubt this is quite as unpleasant to Mr. Faris as it is to Mr. McKeen. A a matter of fact, there is no bureau or-McKeen. The talk of Terre Haute's most popular citizen for Senator started no one knows just how, but since then the papers in the State have taken it up as if he were an avowed candidate, which is not the truth. The favor with which his name has been received is due to the familiar knowledge possessed by Republicans over the State of his unvarying aid of the party in all its campaigns for a quarter of a century. During all these years his coun-sel has been sought by the campaign man-agers, while his contributions to the camfunds have been made not only paign funds have been made not without the asking, but in larger amo than by any other one man in the State He has never been a candidate for office. either by election or appointment, although a number of times nominations were tendered him. His generous and zeal-ous support of his party ticket in all these years is known to his party friends in all

localities as being utterly free from sel-ish motive, and now that his name has been brought to the front in connection with the senatorship leading Republican in all parts of the State are being heard neartily indorsing the suggestion Mr. McKeen's Terre Haute friends, wh are not confined to his own party, are deghted with the thought that they may have an opportunity to help elect him the office. At the front among his friend is ex-Secretary of the Navy Thompso who would be as much gratified to see h life-long friend receive this acknowled ment of his party's obligation as at an thing that has happened to himself in h long experience in politics.

An Undisputed Following. In the

ented to the convention he age in 1885 nor at Minneapolis in

or has disappeared altogether. Gen rison is therefore left with an un following, so far as Indiana is co following, so far as indicated or polling or polling or polling it will require no log-rolling or polling that strategy to insure a delegation that in every emergency be implicitly relied to give him loyal and realous support.

CONGRESSIONAL LOBBYISTS.

of Them Prefer to Be Called Diplomates or Statesmen. Washington Letter in Chicago Post.

To be a successful lobbyist in Washington must be known as a man of the strictes personal integrity. Indeed, that is his stock n trade. That rating enables him to form combinations and make good his profestions to clients. Next to Colonel Thompson the most successful lobbyist in Washing on is Colonel E. M. Ayres, formerly of Kansas. He has been at it about fiftee years, and has built up a fortune of nearl \$1,000,000. He hasn't made as much actua estate investor. His largest single fee aid to have been \$125,000.
There are a half-dozen others here in th

ousiness whose incomes range from \$20 to \$50,000, and a good many who make \$5,000 to \$15,000 annually representing special interests of one kind or another. Some are nployed to promote legislation or favor-ole department rulings, and others to lock the wheels against prejudicial action ing is looked upon in the capital as legitimate pursuit. The essential are acquaintance, tact and an ptitude for forming combinations. An erest is worthless indeed that cannot co mand the loyal support of a group of con-gressmen. A alf dozen will do for a start-With that for a trading capital, the lobbyist looks about for other interests needing help, and erelong a formidable com-bination for mutual benefit has been

formed, which operates on the "scratch my back and I will scratch yours" principle. That done, constant watchfulness is the quality that comes into play. The status of every bill affecting the interests involved must be kept in view at all times, and many opportunities are afforded for good generalship.

byists in forwarding legislation in which they take an interest. Old Senator Philetus Sawyer was a star in the "you tickle me and I'll tickle you" method. He could ge anything he wanted through Congress and kill anything he didn't like, although he never made a speech of fifty words in his

ad especial genius in that line, though

perhaps he did not realize it himself.

of his work in getting world's fair legislation through Congress has never equaled. He did clever work on the postffice bill, too. The late Senator Plumb, of Kansas, ha have knocked down a man who called him one. The combinations he set up in gress were singularly fetching. Ser day in that particular line, yet he would probably object to being termed a lobbyist He would prefer the name statesman. the methods of the first-class "lobbyist" of this age and gen-eration there is really very little difference as to the methods employed. Money for the corruption of Congressmen is rarely tion to help along or block a cause is given a retainer on some side issue, but ost powerful leverage is combination mutual advantage, and the best general,

whether in or out of Congress, can acc

lish the most satisfactory results with

instance, an ex-Cabinet officer can usually obtain lucrative employment heavy interests and give value received for his salary. An ex-Cabinet officer who is on a "trust" pay roll for \$25,000 a year made his salary a hundred times over in made his salary a hundred times over in ten minutes one day last winter by droping a hint in an influential quarter effect ing important legislation, and the move was entirely legitimate at that. Another ex-Cabinet officer cleared \$200,000 helping along cerain legislation of value to a group of rich mine owners of Idaho, Utah and Colorado about a year ago. Col. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, is credited with having made some prodigious fees in the game of international intrigue. Run mentions him as receiving \$100,000 from China as a retainer before starting for the Orient to help Li Hung Chang surren everything the Japs wanted, and to have been paid \$500,000 at the conclusion of the treaty. The Colonel's faithful press agents may have stretched the truth somewhat, but he must have been handsomely repensed for his services. Colonel Foster h made \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 since he grad ated from a country editor's desk in the "pocket" of Indiana into diplomacy about twenty years ago. And, besides, Colonel

President and a Happy People.

Few men can talk more entertaining han Gen. Henry M. Smythe, of Virgin who serves his country as minister resident consul-general at Port-au-Prince who is here on his annual told a reporter many things of interest touching the people of that insular re

"In the first place," said he, "I do not think that many citizens of the United States understand that Hayti is a most delightful part of is temperate, and life is enjoyable there a fine city of 60,000 people, and I venture to say that in the intelligence, wealth and renement of its population it will favorably with any place of its size in this All the better class send that we note in the United States among I am a Southern yet when I got to Hayti I speedily lost sight of the color line and accepted the hos-pitalities of the prosperous and cultured colored people of the town without any so-cial qualms. To a New York reporter who tackled me on this subject I remarked that as the Haytians had not discriminated not discriminate against them.

"The truth is that the blacks down there are like a different race from what is the evailing type here. Few of them have gizzard feet, thick lips or flat noses, and many have faces of the truest Grecian cast. Among the Creoles I have seen many young girls as beautiful as a dream. The line is not drawn in Hayti, and a man stands absolutely on his merits, whether he is black, brown or blonde. "President Hyppolite (pronounced po-leet) is one of the most dignified, courtly and sagacious men that ever governed a country. le is a man of fine appearance, dark skinned, and speaks the purest Parisian French. His hold on the people is absolute, for his goodness of character is universally recognized. He gets a salary of \$50,000 year and lives in magnificent style in palace nearly the equal of our White House which is usually guarded by 5,000 soldier By the way, the army of Hayti compare well with ours, there being of soldiers and sailors a combined force of 25,000 men. There isn't the slightest dread of revolution, and I think that the Haytians have success fully solved the problem of self-government ple of Hayti are the most honorand exact in regard to the paymen of debts of any I ever knew. There is no such thing there as failure to meet financia obligations. Not long ago the government wanted a loan of \$500,000, and in the shortest period \$3,000,000 had been subscribed "I found on first going there that there was a good deal of prejudice against ou people. All that has disappeared, and the citizens of this government are now prime favorites, which is a great thing, since the trade of Hayti is worth cuitivating. Their trade with us has increased 30 per cent.

TYPHOID AT EVANSVILLE. The Disease a Result of Violation of Sanitation Laws.

Indiana Medical Journal.

in the last two years, and in 1894 they imported nearly \$9,000,000 of goods from this country. The abolition of the discriminating

duty of 4 cents a pound on Haytian coffee, imposed under the Harrison regime, was of mutual benefit, as a result we have now se-

ured almost a monopoly of Hayti's coffee

The present epidemic of typhoid fever he long list of criminal violations of the t is amazing that an intell in this age of preventive so forget the first principles of municipal hygiene as to deliberately infect their already not too good water supply. It is inconceivable that a city owning its own water works should construct its sewer system as to make it empty into the river only a short distance above the intake of the water works. A representative of the Journal vis

Evansville at the height of the ep-ind obtained samples of the water fre-river two hundred feet above the at the mouth of the sewer, at the intake the water works, from the pump in the pumping station and at water taps in the

donated by Evansnest citizens, while the water plant, owned by the city and conveniently placed below the outlet of the sewer, returns these ame bacteria, even to the third and fourth

It is to the credit of the Evansville Board of Health that they early located the cause of the epidemic. Samples of water sent to Drs. Hurty and Ferguson, of Indianapolis, confirmed their predictions.

Prompt action, which is imperative in these conditions. litions, is often rendered by the political necessity which practices economy at the expense of the health fund. It was only after the citizens were aroused to the necessity for prompt and efficient measures that the Board of Health secured the moral and financial support which permitted them to undertake the construction f an interceptor to the sewer, discharging the sewage at a point in the river below the water works intake. The result of this action was at once seen in the prompt inution of new cases from over one the deaths from ten to four a week. What have the towns along the Ohio below Evansville to say regarding this deliberate collution of their water supply? The temporary expedient of the Evansville city government is as selfish as it is criminal In 1887 typhoid fever prevailed along the Ohio river for a distance of over eight hundred miles. The contamination of the water was demonstrated by Drs. B. K. Rachford and Otis L. Camero of Cincinnati, who found the typhoid bacilli in

the water supply. Our laws are strangely silent on these matters. While our lawmakers fall over each other to vote for a law demanding the teaching of the unsettled question of the effects of alcohol on the system, it is mpossible, in the absence of national legislation, to prevent the ignoran' and criminally careless from poisoning our streams with the products of disease and diseaseproducing bacteria.

FOURTH OF JULY FIRE-WORKS. Cost of Patriotic Pyrotechnics-Novel Single Pieces.

Fourth of July and Romance will come imultaneously this year, and it may be interesting to you to know that we Yankees spend a million del ars a year for fireworks. Half of this is blown into atoms on Fourth of July alone. I know what I am saying, for I have just visited the largest fire-works plant in the world, down there in the middle of Staten island. Following your leader, you enter the largest building, where you find men and women, boys and girls (for whole families work together here), all packing pyrotechnics to be ex-ploded on the Fourth. Here are piled all orts of fancy and set designs and exhibition pieces, each dressed in a gorgeous raiment of tissue paper, the entire assemblage representing every color in the rainbow. The frames vary in diameter from three to twenty feet. What are they? Well, this triangular frame, eight feet broad by ten you set it off on the night of the Fourth. feet broad and sixty feet high. And when the bill comes in you will find that "Egyptian Pyramid" cost you just \$166. The next frame is five feet square and is known as an "Aurora Borealis" which, ablazing, will produce an effect thirty feet quare. You can have this "Aurora" for orty-eight dollars. And so the description of grotesque things in this room might go on indefinitely, showing how the "Casket of Jewels," "The Revolving Chinese Spider," the "Dazling Diamonds," the "Pleiades," the "Italian Rosette," the "Tree of Aberty," and the "Sun Burst," increase rom three to twelve times their size when fire, and costing all the way from twentyour dollars for a "Gatling Battery" to \$420 are exhibition leces and include such things as "Niagara Cataracts," one of which was viewed as it fell from the bridge in October, during the Columbian celebration. For one of these "Niagara Cataracts" nese "Niagara Cataracts" you pay six ollars a running foot, and not less than ten feet can be bought ing room, they look like so many ten-foot lengths of gas pipe, coated with gaudy paper by mistake. By placing a number of these cataracts in a continuous line, falls of any length may be produced. The next room is stacked with larger and more costly frames, technically called set designs. Here s a locomotive and train of cars which cost 900. Here also is an "American Eagle," or "Goddess of Liberty," no end of G. A. adges, Saxon, Turkish and Maltese crosse utes, and explode each \$1,350 worth of material. The most expensive single piece made by the company is "The Capitol at Washington," the frame alone being eightyfive by forty-five feet high. Uncle Sam orders it occasionally to help celebrate the inauguration of a new President, and pays Foster is something of a lobbyist himself.

SOMETHING ABOUT HAYTI.

No Dread of Revolution—A Popular

President and a Happy People.

Imauguration of a new President, and pays \$2,000. Whole displays, like that of the unveiling of the Statue of Liberty, cost \$5,000. For the display during the Columbian Exhibition we paid \$6,000, and the Fourth of July celebration in Philadelphia blows up \$10,000.

CHICAGO THE PLACE.

Honest Acknowledgement from New York Paper.

Commercial Advertiser. The usual amount of rubbish about New York city being the best place to hold the national convention is being printed. We shall have a great deal more of the same thing before the calls for the conventions are finally sent out. We do not lesire to disparage New York city as the clace to hold conventions, and New York can take care of two or three hundre housand visitors daily without any trouble. We have the best hotels in the world. We have excellent facilities for great gatherings in our theaters and public halls. Our people are hospitable, and visitors would receive a hearty welcome. every person who has ever attended a advantages that delegates from the extreme of the country can make the journey sual exertion. It would not be fair to delegates from the far West, Northwest and outh to bring them to New York. Chicago is more accessible and can provide all the necessary facilities in a convention hall and There is no likelihood of either of the great political conventions coming to New York. But there is no harm in the gentlenen who are urging New York as the fittest place for these gatherings to continue their work. It is safe to say in advance, however, that in the future Chicago will have the conventions, as it has had them in the

Garfield on the Currency.

Philadelphia Record. No part of Gail Hamilton's "Biography of James G. Blaine," which has just made its appearance, can have timelier interest for the country than the following brief extract from a letter written to Mr. Blaine by General Garfield shortly after the elecion of the latter to the presidency; "How do you feel over the financial out-look? Think of \$1,300,600,000 of money in circulation, with silver certificates increas-ing indefinitely, the coinage of 89-cent dollars going on ad nauseam, and from every unknown crack and cranny of the world the old fractional silver, antedating 1890. ing back to us, perhaps being manu-tured beyond our jurisdiction, and pped here at a profit of 25 per cent. ind no law for retiring it. How many miles above Niagara are we?"

Beset as he was with office seekers who gave him little time to think on the airs of the country, President Garneld foresaw the peril of coining cheap dollars ad nauseam, although they were by no means as cheap then as they are to-day. No wonder he asked in despair: "How many miles above Niagara are we?"

The Amoeba in Politics.

ree coinage men to-day are as reckless

dungers as they were in the early eiginies,

What do they care about Nnagara? Give them free rein, and they would risk the

eap though after them should come the

Philadelphia North American. The amoeba has but one organ—the stom-ach—and but one object in living—to absorb whatever it ouches. But when it is stated that the amoeba is all stomach, perhapseit may not be regarded as of small importance. The convention of Democrats at Louisville has managed to get outside of most of the issues and political fads of this prolific age in its platform and nom-inations, having wrapped itself around the administration, sound money, the gold ard and the free coinage of silver, and then swallowed the most prominent advo-cate of free silver at 16 to 1 in Kentucky. A convention able to do all that and yet suffer no inconvenience may be regarded as the amoeba in politics. Some persons may think it more resembles the anaconda.

Wages of the Peacemaker.

Washington Evening Star. It is reported that John W. Foster will receive as his fee for acting as the mediator in the troubles between Japan and China the sum of \$250,000. This princely fee will come from the Chinese government, and it is said that before Mr. Foster left the United States to intercede in behalf of the Orientals he was paid \$100,000.

Their Mistake.

an Francisco Call. ormers think that they are lead-